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Interlabial pad

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application is a Continuation of International Application No. PCT/JP02/04891 filed May 21, 2002, which application published in Japanese on Nov. 28, 2002 as WO 02/094155 A1 under PCT Article 21(2).

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] 1. Technical Field

[0003] The present invention relates to an interlabial pad which can be worn closely fitted into between the labia.

[0004] 2. Background Art

[0005] Conventionally, a sanitary napkin and a tampon are used generally as sanitary products for the female. Here, there have been great efforts to prevent the leak of blood from gap caused by poor adhesion near the ostium vaginae as for the sanitary napkin. Moreover, as for the tampon, there have been great efforts for relieving the foreign feeling and the discomfort when wearing it and intervaginal fixing trouble due to the nature of the product.

[0006] Under such situation, a sanitary product of an interlabial pad has attracted people as a sanitary product featured between the sanitary napkin and the tampon in recent years.

[0007] On the other hand, Japan Utility Model Hei 5-18523 (see FIG. 25, which corresponds to FIG. 1 in this Specification) discloses a sanitary napkin, in which an area

sheet so that a substantial center area of the surface sheet in a lateral direction is formed convex towards the body side.

[0015] In the interlabial pad according to the present invention, the sheet body including an absorbent body has a dual structure formed with a main sheet body and a sub-sheet body so that blood which has not been absorbed into the main sheet body is absorbed into the sub-sheet body. Therefore, the structure is more effective in preventing blood leakage compared to an interlabial pad with a single structure having the same amount of absorbent body. In addition, since there is a long convex area provided on the surface of the main sheet body, such long convex area is inserted between the labia preventing the gap generated between the labia and the interlabial pad. As a result, blood leakage caused by such gap can be decreased.

[0016] In regards to this, an interlabial pad surface in the related art to be in contact with the body is so flat that the surface to be in contact with the body cannot be closely fitted between the labia because of their concave shape. Therefore, it is possible to have a gap between the labia surface and the interlabial pad such that liquid leakage through the gap may occur. Also, since the sheet body is a single structure, it may not have enough absorbing property.

[0017] However, in the present invention, the main sheet body facing the body side comprises a long convex area, which can be inserted between the labia. Therefore, a gap between the labia surface and the interlabial pad can be drastically decreased. Furthermore, the sheet body has a dual structure so that the blood absorbing capacity is improved.

[0018] (2) In another implementation of An interlabial pad, ~~according to (1);~~ wherein the main sheet body and the sub-sheet body are bonded at each adjacent peripheral edge and are not bonded from an inner edge to inside.

[0019] In the interlabial pad according to an implementation of the present invention, the

be separable as the "peripheral edge" is positioned closer to the outer periphery of each sheet body.

[0024] In the lateral direction of the interlabial pad according to the present invention, extended areas are provided around the bottom of the long convex area. Hence, the extended areas are bent to cover the pudenda and positioned outside of it when the interlabial pad is worn. With this structure, the above-described extended areas positioned to face the ostium vagina perpendicularly functions as a blocking wall even if a large quantity of menstrual blood leakage in the lateral direction occurs. In addition, boundary areas between the long convex area and the extended areas make bent portions sandwiching the pudenda when the interlabial pad is worn and work as as a moat to receive menstrual blood so as to prevent menstrual blood leakage to the outside even in the case that the long convex area cannot absorb all menstrual blood. It is preferable that the extended areas are substantially flat so as to perform effectively a function to cover the pudenda.

[0025] As described, in the interlabial pad according to an implementation of the present invention, an effect of preventing blood leakage is remarkably improved by its distinctive feature, which also improves an effect to preventing the pad from falling off. In other words, since the long convex area provided on the body side surface of the main sheet body of the interlabial pad is fitted closely between the labia, the interlabial pad is tightly fixed to the body of the wearer thereby preventing the whole interlabial pad from falling off the body.

[0026] In respect to the effect to prevent the fall-off, the contact state may be further improved by applying an adhesive agent beforehand to either or both the body side surface of the surface side sheet of the main sheet body and the body side surface of the surface side sheet of the sub-sheet body. As a result, the effect to prevent the fall-off can be further improved.

[0027] When the main sheet body and the sub-sheet body are bonded, it is preferable to

provide the bonding area other than a position of bonding area where the mini sheet piece and the sub-sheet body are bonded. Thereby, a portion around the peripheral edge of the interlabial pad where both bonding areas are provided with more stiffness can be prevented so that the interlabial pad keep the flexibility to make a preferable wear feeling.

[0028] ~~(3) According to still another implementation of A~~an interlabial pad, ~~according to (1) or (2); wherein~~ the main sheet body and the sub-sheet body are bonded at each longitudinal side edge; and wherein at least either sleeve portion in the lateral direction is non-bonded; and wherein the no-bonded sleeve portion comprises a sleeve opening that forms a finger insertion opening in which a finger is inserted.

[0029] In the interlabial pad according to the present invention, at least one of the sleeve portions of the main sheet body or the sub-sheet body is not bonded in the lateral direction so that it makes a sleeve opening to form a finger insertion opening (see FIG. 11) between the main sheet body and the sub-sheet body where a finger can be inserted.

[0030] Since only at left and right side edges of the main sheet body and the sub-sheet body are bonded in the longitudinal direction, a long hollow space is formed between the main sheet body and the sub-sheet body under the long convex area formed on the main sheet body. The long hollow space makes a finger insertion space where a finger can be inserted.

[0031] When both sleeve portions of the main sheet body and the sub-sheet body are non-bonded in the lateral direction, space for finger insertion makes a through hole (like a tunnel) and, when one of the sleeve portions is bonded, space for finger insertion makes a like cave with a closed end.

[0032] In an implementation of the present invention, "side portion" of the main sheet body or the sub-sheet body in the longitudinal direction includes not only the area corresponding to the peripheral edge of the interlabial pad but also some area surrounding the peripheral edge where the main sheet body and the sub-sheet body can be bonded.

[0033] In the interlabial pad according to the present invention as described, since the main sheet body and the sub-sheet body are bonded to form the finger insertion opening connected to space for finger insertion, the interlabial pad can be temporarily fixed to a fingertip by inserting a finger into the finger insertion opening.

[0034] Then, when a finger is inserted, a fingerprint side of a fingertip from the first joint, where many receptors having a keen sense are scattered can be brought into contact with an opposite face on the back side sheet from the body side face of the main sheet body. The long convex area having an absorbing spot can be precisely led to the ostium vagina of a concave shape by moving the interlabial pad in contact with concave or convex surface structures of the labia. As described, in accordance with the present invention, the interlabial pad can be easily and precisely worn between the labia.

[0035] After wearing, since each surface, between which the top of the long convex area is located, collapses inwards so as to fill the space inside the long convex area, the foreign feeling at the time of wearing the interlabial pad can be drastically diminished.

[0036] ~~(4) According to an implementation of A~~an interlabial pad, ~~according to (3);~~ wherein the main sheet body comprises a plurality of main sheet bodies, each of which are bonded together at each longitudinal side edge and at least either sleeve portion in the lateral direction is non-bonded so as to form a finger insertion opening, in which a finger can be inserted.

[0037] In the interlabial pad according to the present invention, there are a plurality of main sheet bodies so that a finger insertion opening is formed between each of the main sheet bodies. Therefore, ~~compared to the above-described (3),~~ a wider selection of finger insertion openings ~~are~~ can be provided when a wearer inserts a finger such that the wearer can wear the interlabial pad comfortably according to her labia depth. If absorbent bodies are contained respectively in a long convex area and extended areas of a first main sheet body facing the body side, and if absorbent bodies are contained only in long

between labia. The long convex area is formed by merely bending the main sheet body so that the portion which is not fitted between the labia can be flexibly deformed so as to correspond to the shape near the labia.

[0047] In this respect, it is remarkably distinctive from the case where the ready-made projection is formed by laminating the absorbent bodies. Also, for a wearer with deep labia depth, the interlabial pad according to the present invention can be flexibly applied. For example, if the neighboring substantially flat area as well as the main sheet body is fitted between the labia, the wearer does not feel foreign feeling since the flat area is deformed so as to be in one body with the long convex area.

[0048] The above-described interlabial pad according to an implementation of the present invention can be made more applicable to different labia shapes of different individuals if more flexible materials are used to enable the pad to be easily deformed.

[0049] ~~(7) According to another implementation of A~~an interlabial pad, ~~according to any one from (1) to (6); wherein the long convex area is formed with a shorter top length than a bottom length in the longitudinal direction; and wherein the sleeve opening is formed with both side edges sloped from a bottom to a top.~~

[0050] In the interlabial pad according to an implementation of the present invention, the longitudinal length at the top of the long convex area is shorter than that at the bottom. In other words, the entrance opening of a long hollow space formed under the long convex area, that is, the finger insertion opening formed between the main sheet body and the sub-sheet body is formed with its both edges sloped from the bottom towards the top that has a shorter length than the bottom. Accordingly, the finger insertion opening is to be provided wider compared to the case where the finger insertion opening is simply formed perpendicular to the main sheet body. Therefore, compared to a finger insertion opening with simply vertical edges to the main sheet body, the finger insertion opening according to the present invention is larger. If both side edges of another finger insertion opening are formed sloping from the top having longer length towards the bottom as opposed to

the present invention, finger insertion into the opening may be blocked by the main sheet body. As described, according to the present invention, a smooth and easy finger insertion can be achieved.

[0051] Furthermore, by shortening the top of the long convex area, the contact area of the opposite side face from the body side face of the back side sheet of the main sheet body with the finger cushion of the inserted finger may be decreased when the finger is inserted. Thereby, the friction drag generated between the finger cushion and the inner wall of the long convex area can be decreased such that it can be prevented that the just-set interlabial pad is deviated when the finger is pulled out from the finger insertion opening formed inside the long convex area after the interlabial pad is worn between the labia.

[0052] ~~(8) According to an implementation of A~~an interlabial pad, ~~according to any one from (1) to (7); wherein the long convex area is formed with a shorter top length than a bottom length in the longitudinal direction; and wherein the sleeve opening is formed with both side edges sloped from a bottom to a top.~~

[0053] In the interlabial pad according to an implementation of the present invention, the ~~longitudinal-lateral~~ cross section of the finger insertion opening and space inside the long convex area is substantial triangular so that it can be easily fitted to the finger inserted to the finger insertion opening and space. As a result, since the interlabial pad is firmly held by the finger inserted inside the long convex area, it is easier to locate the wearing point.

[0054] Also, when wearing an interlabial pad with a long convex area, the long convex area is fitted between the labia so that the labia majora and the labia minora on right and left sides, which usually are closed in contact with each other, are slightly opened. However, since the ~~longitudinal-lateral~~ cross sectional area of the long convex area is formed substantially triangular with the top corner fitted to the inmost part of the labia in accordance with the present invention, the surface side sheet is brought into contact with any portions inside the labia minora. Hence, the above-described long convex area, which

[0059] ~~(9)~~ According to an implementation of Aan interlabial pad, ~~according to any one from (1) to (8), wherein a longitudinal-lateral~~ cross sectional area of the long convex area in the lateral direction is at least 1 cm².

[0060] In the interlabial pad according to an implementation of the present invention, the longitudinal cross-sectional area of the above-described long convex area is large enough for a female in general to insert her finger so that she can easily insert her finger into and remove it out of the inside of the long convex area. Thereby, wearing time can be shortened and it is less likely that the fitted interlabial pad may be shifted from the right position.

[0061] ~~(10)~~ According to still another implementation of Aan interlabial pad, ~~as claimed in any one from (1) to (9); wherein a longitudinal-lateral~~ cross sectional area of the long convex area becomes substantially-continuously decreased as the area is taken from one end to the other end along the longitudinal direction.

[0062] In the interlabial pad according to an implementation of the present invention, since the finger insertion space becomes smaller towards the other end as the finger has a ~~longitudinal-lateral~~ cross section area smaller towards the fingertip, the inserted finger fits well to the inner wall of the long convex area. Thereby, since it can prevent the finger from playing in the long hollow space, the finger may have a contact area with the back side sheet of the main sheet body so that a large amount of contact area can be obtained. Therefore, while the interlabial pad is being worn, the concave shape ostium vagina can be located precisely by sensing the concave and convex of the labia via over the main sheet as the interlabial pad is in contact with the labia.

[0063] In an implementation of the present invention, "to become smaller substantially-continuously means to become gradually smaller on the average and, as long as it becomes gradually smaller as a whole, a part of the area may become larger or stay equal.

[0064] ~~(11) A~~According to another implementation of an interlabial pad, ~~according to~~

~~any one from (1) to (10); wherein the interlabial pad is a sanitary-napkin-coexisting-interlabial pad that is used together with a sanitary napkin.~~

[0065] In the interlabial pad according to an implementation of the present invention as described, even if it is used together with a sanitary napkin, a negative effect on the wear feeling may not arise and it may be less likely to suffer from rash or stuffy feeling.

[0066] In other words, some sanitary napkin users use several pieces of napkins layered together when they have a large quantity of menstrual blood. However, they may feel uncomfortable because of stiffness of the napkins, which further affect the external appearance. Also, the layered sanitary napkins are put on one after another even near the ostium vaginae where the layered napkins are not needed, which causes rash and stuffy feeling.

[0067] In this respect, with an implementation of the present invention, the sanitary product is layered only on the labia and its surroundings so that there is not a negative effect on the wear feeling and the external appearance. Also, rash and stuffy feeling in the buttock and its surroundings can be decreased.

[0068] Furthermore, in the case of replacement, it is possible to change only the interlabial pad without changing the sanitary napkin according to the present invention. Therefore, the wearer does not have to carry around the sanitary napkins which are large enough to be noticed. The sanitary napkins herein may include an absorption sheet for vaginal discharge as well as a napkin sold for absorbing menstrual blood.

[0069] (12) According to still another implementation of ~~A~~an interlabial pad, according to any one from (1) to (11); wherein the interlabial pad comprises ~~comprises~~ includes an incontinent-interlabial pad for incontinence.

[0070] According to an implementation of the interlabial pad ~~of the present invention~~, the pad can be used for incontinence absorb pad. Since both ostium vaginae where the

be expected.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0083] FIG. 1 is a schematic perspective view showing the top face (body side surface) of an interlabial pad according to the embodiment;

[0084] FIG. 2 is a schematic perspective view showing the bottom face (opposite side surface to body) of the interlabial pad according to the embodiment;

[0085] FIGS. 3(A) and (B) illustrate the interlabial pad according to the embodiment to which a plurality of mini sheet pieces are attached;

[0086] FIG. 4 is a cross section of the interlabial pad according to the embodiment taken along the line ~~X-X-I~~ - I shown in FIG. 1;

[0087] FIG. 5 is an explanatory illustration for describing a long convex area of the interlabial pad according to the embodiment;

[0088] FIG. 6 is an explanatory illustration for describing that the ~~longitudinal~~ lateral cross sectional areas of the hollows on both edges of the long convex area are different;

[0089] FIG. 7 is an explanatory illustration for describing the whole girth inside a second finger insertion opening of the mini-sheet attached to the interlabial pad according to the embodiment;

[0090] FIG. 8 is an illustration showing the state where the mini sheet piece attached on the interlabial pad according to the embodiment has a length of 10% or more in the longitudinal direction;

[0091] FIGS. 9 ~~(A-C)~~ (A)-(C) illustrate the unbonded position in the back surface side of

the mini sheet piece attached on the interlabial pad according to the embodiment;

[0092] FIGS. 10(A-D)(A)-(D) illustrate cross-sectional drawings of the attachment position of the mini-sheet on the interlabial pad according to the embodiment;

[0093] FIG. 11 is an explanatory illustration for describing the state when inserting the forefinger from the first finger insertion opening to the hollow space at the time of using the interlabial pad according to the embodiment;

[0094] FIG. 12 is an explanatory illustration for describing the state when inserting the forefinger to the second finger insertion opening at the time of using the interlabial pad according to the embodiment;

[0095] FIGS. 13(A and B)(A)-(B) illustrate that the first finger insertion opening and the second finger insertion opening face towards the same direction;

[0096] FIG. 14 is an illustration showing the state when wearing the interlabial pad between the labia according to the embodiment;

[0097] FIG. 15 is a front cross section showing the state of the mini sheet piece after wearing the interlabial pad according to the embodiment;

[0098] FIG. 16 is an explanatory illustration showing the state when removing the interlabial pad by pulling the mini sheet piece according to the embodiment;

[0099] FIGS. 17(A and B)(A)-(B) illustrate a cross section showing the wearing state of the interlabial pad having a ready-made projection;

[0100] FIG. 18 is a cross section showing the state when the interlabial pad according to the embodiment is used by a wearer with a short labia depth;

[0101] FIG. 19 is a cross section showing the state when the interlabial pad according to the embodiment is used by a wearer with a long labia depth;

[0102] FIG. 20 is an illustration showing the state of experiment on measurement of separation force of an adhesive;

[0103] FIG. 21 is an illustration showing the state of experiment on measurement of shearing strength of the adhesive;

[0104] FIGS. 22(A and B)(A)-(B) illustrate the state where the interlabial pad according to the embodiment is folded and wrapped individually;

[0105] FIGS. 23(A) and 23(B) illustrate the state where the interlabial pad according to the embodiment is individually wrapped in a wrapping container to which a character is applied near its opening section;

[0106] FIGS. 24(A) and 24(B) illustrate the state where the interlabial pad according to the embodiment is used together with a sanitary napkin;

[0107] FIG. 25 is an illustration showing an example of the state of a sanitary napkin of the related art having a ready-made projection;

[0108] FIG. 26 is an illustration showing an example of the state of a incontinence support pad of the related art having a finger insertion opening; and

[0109] FIG. 27 is an illustration for describing an example of the state of finger insertion in the incontinence support pad of the related art having the finger insertion opening.

[0110] FIG. 28 is an illustration for describing a size of the interlabial pad along the lateral direction.

BEST MODE OF CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION
DETAILED DESCRIPTION
OF THE INVENTION

[0111] Now, the interlabial pad according to the present invention will be described by referring to the drawings.

[0112] [Basic Structure]

[0113] First, the configuration of an interlabial pad 1 according to the embodiment will be described. The interlabial pad 1 according to the embodiment is formed comprising a main sheet body 2, a sub-sheet body 6, a mini sheet piece 14 attached on the sub-sheet body 6 on the opposite side to the body. FIG. 1 is a schematic perspective view showing the body side of the interlabial pad 1 according to the embodiment and FIG. 2 is a schematic perspective view showing the opposite side from the body side of the interlabial pad 1 according to the embodiment. FIG. 3 is an illustration showing other embodiment of the mini sheet piece 14 attached on the opposite side from the body side of the interlabial pad 1 according to the embodiment. FIG. 4 is a cross section of the interlabial pad 1 according to the embodiment taken along the line X-X-I - I in FIG. 1.

[0114] As shown in FIG. 1, on the body side to the body of the main sheet body 2, a long convex area 3 formed by crumpled portion generated by folding the main sheet body 2 is provided in the longitudinal direction on the main sheet body 2 roughly in the center in the lateral direction. Then, a substantially flat area 4 is continuously provided in the area spread on both sides of the long convex area 3 in the lateral direction. The main sheet body 2, as shown in FIG. 4, is formed as one body by bonding a surface side sheet 11 and a back side sheet 12 in a peripheral edge 15 so that an absorbent body 13 included in the above-described long convex area 3 is sealed inside.

[0115] Subsequently, the above-described sub-sheet body 6, as shown in FIG. 4, is formed as one body by bonding a surface side sheet 61 and a back side sheet 62 in a peripheral edge 65 so that an absorbent body 63 is sealed inside. It is preferable for the

is possible to provide a plurality of mini sheet pieces 14. In this case, the number of the bonding areas 17 on left- and right-hand sides increases on the back side sheet 62 in the longitudinal direction according to the number of the pieces. For example, if there are two mini sheet pieces 14, two bonding areas are to be provided on each side.

[0118] As described, in the case where a plurality of the mini sheet pieces 14 are provided, it is not necessary for all the mini sheet pieces 14 to be in the same shape as shown in FIG. 3(A). For example, as shown in FIG. 3(B), each of the mini sheet pieces 14 may be in a different shape. Thereby, it can prevent blood from sticking to the finger and the amount of materials used for the mini sheet piece 14 can be decreased.

[0119] [Long Convex Area]

[0120] Next, the shape of the long convex area 3 according to the embodiment will be described. FIG. 5 is an explanatory illustration for describing the long convex area 3 of the interlabial pad 1 according to the embodiment. FIG. 6 is an explanatory illustration for describing that the longitudinal-lateral cross sectional areas of the hollow part at both ends of the long convex area 3 of the interlabial pad 1 according to the embodiment are different.

[0121] As shown in FIG. 5, the long convex area 3 forming a first finger insertion opening 19A is formed in such a manner that the length of the top 3a is shorter than that of the bottom 3b in the longitudinal direction. Hence, in the finger insertion opening 19A of the long convex area 3, the edges on both sides are formed to be sloping from the bottom towards the top. Therefore, a wearer can insert the finger inside the finger insertion opening 19A without an interruption by the edges on both sides and pass through under the top 3a into the hollow part 5. Having the short top 3a means a decrease in the contact area of the finger cushion of inserted finger. In other words, the friction drag generated between the finger and the inner wall of the long convex area 3 is to be decreased when pulling out the finger from the hollow part 5 after wearing the interlabial pad 1 between the labia. As a result, it can drastically decrease the position shift of the

interlabial pad 1 after wearing.

[0122] Also, the finger insertion opening 19A is substantially triangular and the ~~longitudinal-lateral~~ cross sectional area of the hollow part 5 continued therefrom in the lateral direction is 1 cm^2 or more. With this structure, the finger insertion opening 19A can be maintained to be wide-open to some extent.

[0123] The ~~lateral~~~~longitudinal~~ cross sectional area of the long convex area 3 in the lateral direction, as shown in FIG. 6, is formed in such a manner that one of the end 5b from the other end 5a becomes sub-continuously smaller in the longitudinal direction. With this structure, the shape of the finger in which the ~~longitudinal-lateral~~ cross sectional area becomes smaller towards the fingertip fit to the shape of the hollow part 5. Therefore, the fingertip can be easily kept in contact with the opposite side surface to the body 12a (see FIG. 4) of the back side sheet 12 of the main sheet body 2.

[0124] [Mini Sheet Piece]

[0125] Next, the attachment state of the mini sheet piece 14 will be described. In the embodiment, as shown in FIG. 2, the mini sheet piece 14 is bonded with the back side sheet 62 by the bonding area 17 in the outer edge of the back side sheet 62 and the area from the outer edge to the inside is not bonded. Hence, the mini sheet piece 14 is attached over the area from one side of the back side sheet 62 to the other side thereby forming a hollow part 7 to be a second finger insertion space over the area from one side to the other side.

[0126] In the embodiment, one of the sleeve portions 14b of the mini sheet piece is bonded with the back side sheet 62 in the lateral direction. However, it can be also prepared unbonded. In this case, the above-described hollow part 7 becomes a elongated space with both open ends (like a tunnel).

[0127] In the interlabial pad 1 according to the embodiment, the mini sheet piece 14 is

9(B).

[0134] Furthermore, as shown in FIG. 9(C), even in the case with a plurality of mini sheet pieces 14 are attached and there are a plurality of the nonbonded parts, exposure of the fingertip can be prevented in the same manner if the second nonbonded part 14c is provided in the endmost.

[0135] [Bonding Position of the Mini Sheet Piece]

[0136] Next, the bonding condition of the main sheet body 2, the sub-sheet body 6, and the mini sheet piece 14 according to the embodiment will be described. As shown in FIG. 10(A), when the bonding area 17 between the mini sheet piece 14 and the back side sheet 62 is fixed together in the same position where the peripheral edge 15 as the bonding area between the surface side sheet 11 and the back side sheet 12 of the main sheet body 2, and the peripheral edge 65 as the bonding area between the surface side sheet 61 and the back side sheet 62 of the sub-sheet body 6 are bonded together, the outer edge side portion of the interlabial pad 1 becomes hard thereby influencing the wear feeling. This can be avoided by positioning and fixing the mini sheet piece 14 with the bonding area 17 in the area other than the peripheral edge 65.

[0137] However, as shown in FIG. 10(B), when the bonding area 17 is positioned more outside of the peripheral edge 65 than the peripheral edge 65, as shown in FIG. 10(C), friction is generated by a movement in accordance with the action of the wearer so that it is considered to be possible that the wearer may be irritated.

[0138] As described, when positioning, as shown in FIG. 10(D), it is preferable that the peripheral edge 15 and the bonding area 17 are positioned with some distance ~~from~~ from each other and the bonding area 17 is positioned inner side than the peripheral edge 65.

[0139] When attaching the mini sheet piece 14, pressure sensitive hot melt, thermal sensitive hot melt and the like can be used as an adhesive and can be applied on the

whole surface, or in line, spiral, dots and the like.

[0140] The mini sheet piece 14 may be cut beforehand so as to fit with the attaching part as described. Also, if the bonding area is positioned in a different position from other sheets, it may be cut together with other sheets.

[0141] [Shape of the Interlabial Pad]

[0142] The shape of the interlabial pad 1 according to the embodiment may be in any shapes such as elliptic-shape, ovoid-shape, gourd-shape, or drop-shape as long as it is suitable to be worn between the labia. However, with the same shape as in the embodiment, it can be provided to easily fit for both the labia and the finger.

[0143] Each sheet of the interlabial pad 1 according to the embodiment is made of a flexible sheet so that freely and elastically deformed by the external pressure. Hence, the shape of the interlabial pad 1 may be deformed on the appearance such as being bent or twisted, however, the above-described shape is restored by removing such deformation from each sheet and stretching it. Specifically, there may be a case where the longitudinal lateral cross sectional shape of the hollow part 5 in the lateral direction is deformed to be elliptic or circle along with the peripheral edge shape in the finger thickness direction at the time of finger insertion, or deformed to be in contact with the neighboring surface being bent towards the inside of the hollow part. 5 before used. However, the substantial triangular is achieved by stretching each surface.

[0144] [Material]

[0145] The material used for the surface side sheet 11 of the main sheet body 2 and the surface side sheet 61 of the sub-sheet body 6 are not specifically limited as long as it has the structure which permeates a liquid, such as a fabric, nonwoven fabric or perforated plastic sheet. In addition to a perforated film obtained by performing perforation, heat embossing, machine processing or the like on a thermoplastic film, a composite sheet of

the perforated film and the nonwoven fabric, the materials shown below can be also used.

[0146] As the fabric and nonwoven fabric, examples of the natural fibers are cotton, silk, and hemp, examples of the regenerated fibers are regenerated cellulose fiber such as rayon fiber and acetate fiber, and examples of synthetic fibers are a single fiber and a composite fiber with a sheath-core structure or the like made of polyolefin fiber, polyacrylonitrile fiber, polyester fiber, polyamide fiber, polyvinyl alcohol fiber, polyurethane fiber, nylon and the like. Especially for the nonwoven fabrics, web forming can be performed either by dry method (carding, spun bonding, melt-blown, air-laid and the like) or wet method, or a plurality of the methods may be combined to be used. Examples of bonding methods are spun lacing using columnar water flow, thermal bonding, and needle punching.

[0147] Among the materials, considering the liquid mobility from the inner face of the labia, chemical stimulation by an activator, and adhesion with the inner wall of the labia, it is preferable to laminate rayon with 1.1 to 4.4 dtex fineness and 7 to 51 mm fiber length by 40 to 80% of a total specific weight per unit area on the body surface side, and to laminate a mixture of rayon with 1.1 to 4.4 dtex fineness and 7 to 51 mm fiber length by 14 to 42% of a total specific weight per unit area and PET with 1.1 to 4.4 dtex fineness and 7 to 51 mm fiber length by 6 to 18% of a total specific weight per unit area on the clothing surface side. After laminating them so that the total specific weight per unit area of the two layers becomes 20 to 60 g/m², the fibers are entangled by water-flow interlacing treatment and then dried to prepare spun lace nonwoven fabric with the thickness of 0.13 to 0.50 mm. The spun lace nonwoven prepared as described is preferable. At this time, by mixing PET on the clothing side, bulkiness can be easily maintained even if the permeable sheet becomes wet. Therefore, adhesion between the inner wall of the labia can be maintained.

[0148] Examples of a perforated plastic sheet which can be used are an air sheet of thermoplastic resin such as polyethylene (PE), polypropylene (PP), and polyethylene terephthalate (PET), and a perforated foamed-material. Also, it is preferable to use it by

making it milky by mixing a filler made of titanium oxide, calcium carbonate and the like within the range of 0.5 to 10 weight % if necessary. A perforated film obtained by forming perforation, thermal embossing, machine processing or the like on a thermoplastic film may be used. Furthermore, a composite sheet of the perforated film and nonwoven fabric may be used.

[0149] The material used for the absorbent body 13 and the absorbent body 63 may be any material as long as it is capable of absorbing and holding a liquid (blood). However, it is preferable to use a single material or a mixture of the materials selected from the group comprising pulp, chemical pulp, rayon, acetate, cotton, particulate polymeric absorbent body, fiber polymeric absorbent body, and a composite fiber. The method by which the materials are formed to be the absorbent body is not limited, however, the method such as air-laid, melt-blown, spun lacing, or paper-making method is employed for an absorbent body to be formed into a sheet to be used. Also, cellulose foam, a continuous foam and the like of synthetic resin can be also used as the absorbent body. Furthermore, an absorbent body obtained by grinding and molding the above-described sheet and the foam can be used.

[0150] It is preferable for the absorbent body, although any material can be used as long as it is capable of absorbing and holding liquid (fluid), to be bulky, hard-to-be deformed, less chemically stimulant, and highly flexible to fit between the labia. Specifically, a nonwoven sheet in which, 50 to 150 g/m² of pulp selected from the range of the fiber length of 1 to 10 mm is laminated on the garment face side and, on the body face side, 150 to 250 g/m² of a mixture obtained by mixing 60 to 90% of rayon with 1.1 to 4.4 dtex fineness and 20 to 51 mm fiber length with 40 to 10% of natural cotton by this mixing ratio is laminated, which then to be formed into a sheet by dotted embossing to have 2 to 10 mm bulkiness, and more preferable to have 3 to 5 mm bulkiness. Thereby, liquid can be easily transmitted from the body face side to the garment face side resulting in the improvement of the absorbing and holding capacity. Furthermore, by providing a mesh spun lace nonwoven fabric of rayon with 1.1 to 4.4 dtex fineness and 25 to 51 mm fiber length by a specific weight per unit area of 15 to 40 g/m², the liquid transmitted from the

pad 1 by coloring or printing a design or the like in order for the wearer to be able to easily discriminate the mini sheet piece 14.

[0154] In order to effectively use the interlabial pad 1 according to the present invention, it is also effective to prepare the above-described mini sheet piece 14 to have a characteristic of stretching or elastic dilation in the lateral direction of the back side sheet 12 regardless of the finger size of the wearer.

[0155] In order for the mini sheet piece 14 to have a stretching characteristic, a stretching spun bond nonwoven fabric can be used in which the stress is 0.1 to 0.5 N/25 mm at the time of 5% stretching when being stretched at a constant speed by a stretching speed of 100 m/minute with a grip interval of 100 mm.

[0156] Also, in order for the mini sheet piece 14 to have an elastic dilation characteristic, a fiber sheet or film sheet using thermoplastic elastomer resin may be used. Also, the elastic dilation material such as the thermoplastic elastomer resin or natural rubber may be used alone or may be combined with a non-elastic dilation material to be used.

[0157] The interlabial pad 1 of the present invention can be formed of a biodegradable material, a water dispersible material, a water soluble material, or any combination of these materials. Thereby, the interlabial pad 1 after being used is to be naturally decomposed as time goes by or actively. Therefore, it can be flushed down to a toilet so that discard of the used interlabial pad 1 can be performed easily and cleanly. In other words, the wearer, when discarding the interlabial pad 1, simply goes to a toilet and open the leg towards the toilet bowl to drop the interlabial pad 1 into the toilet bowl. Hence, there is no need for the wearer to be bothered going through a complicated action such as discarding the used product using hands. In addition, there is an advantage that trashes left in the toilet can be decreased.

[0158] Furthermore, by preparing the wrapping container for individually wrapping the interlabial pad 1 according to the present invention by a biodegradable material and/or a

[0161] Especially, it is preferable to use the natural fiber such as pulp or cotton or biodegradable fiber such as rayon or poly lactic acid. It is also possible to use one of these materials alone or by mixing the materials by a predetermined combination to form a web or nonwoven fabric. Web forming of the synthetic degradable fabric such as poly lactic acid or polybutylene succinate may be performed using a dry method, wet method or the like by carding, spun bonding, melt blow and air laid, or may be performed by a method in which a plurality of the methods are combined.

[0162] Examples of bonding are spun lace by columnar water flow, thermal bonding, needle punching, and chemical bonding. Example of method for forming a water dispersible fiber is a method of forming a water soluble paper in which a fiber is formed into a sheet by a hydrogen bonding of fibers, and a water soluble paper in which a fiber is formed into a sheet by entangling.

[0163] In order to keep an excellent water dispersibility, it is preferable to have the fabric length within the range of 2 to 51 mm, and more preferable to have it within the range of 2 to 10 mm. Furthermore, if the water dispersibility and strength enough for not-causing damage are considered, it is desirable to select the fineness of the fiber (thickness) within the range of 1.1 to 4.4 dtex.

[0164] Also, it is preferable to have a specific weight per unit area of 20 to 60 g/m². The break strength (the break strength when constant-stretching at grip interval of 100 mm and stretching speed at 100 mm/min) of the permeable material in both longitudinal and lateral direction are at least 800 mN/25 mm, and more preferable to be selected from the range of 1000 to 7000 mN/25 mm with the consideration of softness at the time of wearing.

[0165] A specific example of the permeable material is a wet forming spun lace nonwoven fabric prepared by mixing 5 to 10 mm of rayon fiber of 1.1 to 4.4 dtex and wood pulp at 90:10 to 70:30 weight ratio with a specific weight per unit area of 25 to 40 g/m² and the thickness of 0.2 to 0.5 mm. A plurality of pores may be provided on the

permeable material. In this case, the pores may be formed to have a diameter within the range of 0.5 to 1.5 mm with the porous area ratio (rate of the porous area per unit area) within the range of 3 to 20%.

[0166] A natural fiber and/or chemical fiber can be used for the absorbent body 13 and the absorbent body 63. Examples of the natural fiber are tissue, ground pulp, air laid pulp which is obtained by chemical bonding water soluble resin, cotton, and the like.

Examples of hydrophilic chemical fiber are rayon which is a regenerated cellulose, feeble rayon, and the like, and examples of synthetic fiber are the one obtained by performing hydrophilic processing on polyester, polypropylene, polyethylene, ethylene vinyl acetate copolymer and the like. Also, examples of synthetic biodegradable fiber are poly lactic acid, polybutylene succinate, and the like, and examples of a water soluble material are carboximethyl cellulose, polyvinyl alcohol, and polyacrylonitrile. Especially, it is preferable to use the natural fiber such as pulp, cotton, or the like, or biodegradable fiber such as rayon, poly lactic acid, or the like. It is also possible to use one of these materials alone or by mixing the materials by a predetermined combination. It is also possible to form a high absorbent polymer such as sodium alginate, amyllum, starch, carboxymethyl cellulose into grains or fibers and mixing it with the high absorbent polymer and the like at a predetermined combination.

[0167] An example of the absorbent body 13 as described is a material prepared by enclosing wood pulp by laminating it with a specific weight per unit area of 150 to 500 g/m² to tissue and prepare it to the thickness of 2 to 10 mm by a pressing device. By mixing 5 to 30 g/m² of an absorbent such as starch with the above-mentioned absorbent body, it is possible to also improve the absorbance and holding ability of blood.

[0168] Examples of the impermeable material with biodegradability and/or water solubility are cellulose derivative such as methyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose, carboxymethyl cellulose, etc., water soluble polymer such as polyvinyl alcohol, sodium alginate, sodium poly acrylate, polyacrylic ether, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, and a copolymer of isobutylene and maleic anhydride, poly lactic acid, polybutylene succinate, starch,

thereby exceeds the holding strength between the both labia so that the interlabial pad may fall off. Also, when the length in the lateral direction is shorter than 10 mm, the area which can be inserted between the labia becomes small thereby reducing the contact area with the inner face of the labia. Thereby, there generates a risk of the interlabial pad being fallen off.

[0176] The above-described "appearance" means the distance between two points with the shortest length (V in FIG. 28). This is to carefully define the length since, in the manufacturing step, there may be a case where the length between the two points in a concave and convex shape is taken as the actual length (W in FIG. 28), that is, the distance between the two points in the state in which the concave and convex shape are unfolded to be flat.

[0177] On the other hand, the length of the main sheet body 2 in the longitudinal direction is preferable to be 50 to 150 mm, and more preferable to be 80 to 120 mm. When the length in the longitudinal direction is longer than 150 mm, friction generated by the substantial flat area 4 which is not inserted between the labia being rubbed against the underwear or a sanitary napkin exceeds the holding strength of the labia itself so that the interlabial pad 1 may fall off. Also, when the length in the longitudinal direction is shorter than 50 mm, the range of the area of main sheet body 2 which can be inserted between the labia becomes small thereby reducing the contact area between the labia and the main sheet body 2. Thereby, there generates a risk of the interlabial pad 1 being fallen off.

[0178] The length of the sub-sheet body 6 in the lateral direction on the appearance is preferable to be 10 to 60 mm, and more preferable to be 30 to 40 mm. When the length in the lateral direction is longer than 60 mm, the end of the substantial flat area 4 is rubbed against the femoral region of the wearer thereby generating friction. The generated friction exceeds the holding strength of the both labia so that the interlabial pad 1 may fall off. Also, when the length of the sub-sheet body 6 in the lateral direction is shorter than 10 mm, it becomes shorter on the appearance than the maximum value of the length

[0186] As described, according to the present invention, when wearing the interlabial pad 1 between the labia, the ostium vagina with a concaved shape can be detected by the finger cushion of finger with a keen sense through the main sheet body 2 or both of the main sheet body 2 and the sub-sheet body 6. Thereby, the interlabial pad 1 can be led so that the long convex area 3 is inserted between the labia.

[0187] When wearing the interlabial pad 1 according to the embodiment, first, the forefinger or middle finger is inserted to the finger insertion opening to hold the product thereby. However, there are two finger insertion openings so that the wearer selects either one in accordance with her own labia depth. In the embodiment, the finger insertion opening 19A and the finger insertion opening 19B are positioned to face in the same direction so that there is no need for the wearer to turn over the whole body of the interlabial pad 1 when selecting either the finger insertion opening 19A or the finger insertion opening 19B. When the finger is inserted to the finger insertion opening 19A, as shown in FIG. 13(A), the finger is to be inserted between the main sheet body 2 and the sub-sheet body 6 and, when the finger is inserted to the finger insertion opening 19B, the finger is to be inserted between the sub-sheet body 6 and the mini sheet piece 14. Thereby, the interlabial pad 1 is fixed to the fingertip. Incidentally, when wrapping the interlabial pad 1 according to the present invention individually, by positioning the finger insertion opening 19A and the finger insertion opening 19B near the opening section, wearers with any types of the labia depth can easily insert their fingers.

[0188] As described, by inserting the finger to the finger insertion opening 19A or 19B, the fingerprint side surface of a finger from the first joint up, where many receptors exist, comes to be in contact with the opposite side surface to the body 12a of the back side sheet 12. Therefore, when leading the interlabial pad 1 to the labia, as shown in FIG. 14, the opposite side surface to the body 11a of the surface side sheet 11 in the main sheet body 2 is provided to be in contact with labia 18 and, while detecting the concave and convex of the labia 18 by the fingertip with a keen sense, the long convex area 3 formed on the body side surface of the interlabial pad 1 can be surely lead deep into between the

labia 18 which is hard to be viewed.

[0189] Inside of the mini sheet piece 14 forming the hollow part 7 which is the gap in the second finger insertion opening is not pasted to the back side sheet 62. Therefore, when the finger is pulled out from the finger insertion opening 19A after wearing the interlabial pad 1, as shown in FIG. 15, the mini sheet piece 14 is loosened in the opposite direction to the body side. Hence, when removing the used interlabial pad 1, the loosened mini sheet piece 14 can be pulled out as shown in FIG. 16. Furthermore, by providing the mini sheet piece 14 using an impermeable or wet permeable material, the interlabial pad 1 can be removed without contaminating the finger even if the wearer grabs the mini sheet piece 14.

[0190] By providing microscopic concaves and convexes in the area in the to be in contact with the finger cushion in the back side sheet 12 of the main sheet body 2 and the sub-sheet body 6, the area can be reduced where the finger cushion side of the fingertip comes to be in contact with the opposite side surface to the body 12a of the back side sheet 12 and the opposite side surface to the body 62a of the back side sheet 62. As a result, it makes possible to suppress friction and stuck generated between the fingertip and the interlabial pad 1. In this case, there is no chance for the interlabial pad 1 to be fitted in the position which is not the intention of the wearer, which may otherwise occur due to the influence of the state of the fingertip of the wearer, such as the wet environment. Also, the finger can be smoothly pulled out after wearing so that the position shift after wearing can be prevented.

[0191] [Wearing State]

[0192] Next, the wearing state of the interlabial pad 1 according to the embodiment will be described. FIGS. 17(A)-(B) is show a cross section showing of the wearing state of an interlabial pad with a ready-made projection 21. FIG. 18 and FIG. 19 are cross sections showing the wearing state of the interlabial pad according to the embodiment.

[0193] When wearing the interlabial pad 1 with the ready-made projection 21, if the height of the projection 21 and the depth of the labia 18 are not consistent with each other, there tends to be a gap generated between the labia 18 and the interlabial pad 1, which causes a bad wear feeling. In other words, as shown in FIG. 17(A), when the depth of the labia 18 is shorter than the height of the projection 21, the bottom portion of the projection 21 which is not inserted between the labia 18 separates the labia 18 and the part other than the projection 21, which is a flat part 22, thereby generating a gap therebetween. On the other hand, as shown in FIG. 17(B), when the depth of the labia 18 is longer than the height of the projection 21, not only the projection 21 but also the whole thickness of the flat area 22 positioned in the periphery of the projection 21 is inserted in between the labia 18 so that the wearer may feel a strong foreign feeling.

[0194] In this respect, in the interlabial pad 1 according to the present invention, when the height of the long convex area 3 is shorter than the depth of the labia 18, a finger is inserted from the first finger insertion opening 19A to fix the interlabial pad 1 to the fingertip and detect the ostium vagina by having the fingerprint surface of the finger being in contact with the opposite side surface to the body 12a of the back surface side sheet 12 so as to fit the interlabial pad 1. Thereby, the long convex area 3 is inserted between the labia 18. After wearing the interlabial pad 1, as shown in FIG. 18, only a part of the long convex area 3 which can be inserted in between the labia 18 is inserted between the labia 18. In other words, if the height of the long convex area 3 is within the same range as that of the depth of the labia 18, the long convex area 3 is inserted in between the labia 18 within the range. If the height is out of the range, the both side faces of the substantial triangular can be collapsed towards inside and deformed to fill the hollow part 5. As described, according to the present invention, there is no gap generated between the labia 18 and the interlabial pad 1. Therefore, leak of blood can be decreased and a preferable wear feeling can be achieved.

[0195] When the height of the long convex area 3 is longer than the depth of the labia 18a wearer insert the finger from the second finger insertion opening 19B to fix the interlabial pad 1 to the fingertip. The main sheet body 2 and the sub-sheet body 6 can be separated

in the outer edge to the inner side so that after wearing, as shown in FIG. 19, the main sheet body 2 near the long convex area 3 can be also inserted between the labia 18. As described, only the main sheet body 2 is inserted between the labia 18 but the sub-sheet body 6. Therefore, compared to an interlabial pad with a single structure in which the whole thickness of the interlabial pad 1 is inserted in between the labia 18, a foreign feeling felt by the wearer can be remarkably decreased.

[0196] As described, according to the present invention, a gap generated between the pudenda of the wearer and the pad is decreased and there is no influence on the wear feeling. When the long convex area 3 is inserted between the labia 18, the substantial flat area 4 is positioned to cover the pudenda from the outside so that the adhesion between the interlabial pad 1 and the inner thigh of the wearer can be improved.

[0197] [Application of Adhesive]

[0198] In order to decrease a risk of fall-off of the interlabial pad 1, by applying an adhesive beforehand on a part of the surface side sheet 11 of the main sheet body 2 and/or the surface side sheet 61 of the sub-sheet body 6, the fixing and the adhesion of the interlabial pad 1 between the labia can be improved. Thereby, generation of a gap between the body and the interlabial pad due to the body action of the wearer can be prevented.

[0199] As the adhesive agent as described, a gel adhesive, etc. made of water-soluble polymer, a crosslinking agent, a flexibilizer and moisture can be used. Examples of the water soluble polymer used herein is gelatin, polyacrylic acid sodium, polyvinyl alcohol, and carboxymethyl cellulose, etc. Examples of the crosslinking agent are water soluble metallic salt such as calcium chloride and magnesium sulfate and examples of the flexibilizer are glycerol, wax, paraffin, etc.

[0200] As other adhesive agent, so-called a pressure sensitive hot melt can be also used. Incidentally, the pressure sensitive hot melt is mainly formed of synthetic rubber resin

such as styrene-isoprene-styrene block copolymer (SIS), styrene-butadiene-styrene block copolymer (SBS), styrene-ethylene-butadiene-styrene block copolymer (SEBS), and styrene-ethylene-propylene-styrene block copolymer (SEPS). The pressure sensitive hot melt adhesive can be obtained by fused-mixing adhesion adder such as terpene resin or rosin resin and a flexibilizer such as wax, etc. to the pressure sensitive hot melt. Also, silicone adhesive agent can be used as other adhesive. An example of the silicone adhesive is a mixture obtained by mixing a crosslinking agent such as metallic salt of platinum, molybdenum, or antimony and a flexibilizer such as ester wax, glycerin, or machine oil, etc.

[0201] If the application stability is taken into consideration, the pressure sensitive hot melt is preferable. More specifically, it is an adhesive agent prepared by fused-mixing 15 to 25 weight % of SEBS, 15 to 35 weight % of flexibilizer, and 40 to 70 weight % of adhesive adder. Also, according to circumstances, it is possible to add antioxidant, antifuorescent or the like within the range of 0.1 to 1.0 weight % to the pressure sensitive hot melt.

[0202] It is preferable to cover the part where the adhesive is applied with a sheet which is obtained by coating silicon resin on a tissue paper, which is a generally obtainable separate paper, or a sheet obtained by coating silicon resin on a film. Thereby, damages or separation of the adhesive part can be prevented while being stored.

[0203] Examples of the manner in which the adhesive is applied are in the form of whole surface application or in dots, mesh, or lines. The application position of the adhesive agent is not specifically limited as long as it enables fixing of the pad to the body. However, specifically considering the existence of the hair-grown part in the area in front of the labia, it is preferable to apply the adhesive near both end sides of the inter labia pad 1 in lines with about 1 to 5 mm width.

[0204] An example of valuation method of the adhesive strength will be described in detail. The valuation method is to measure the separation force (FIG. 20) and the shearing

force of the adhesive (FIG. 21). A constant speed expansion tensile tester and a stainless plate of 80 mm.times.50 mm is required as the instruments used therein. As a preparation for the evaluation test, a test piece of a polyethylene film 36 in which an adhesive 37 is applied within the range of 25 mm in width and 50 mm in length is left for 30 minutes at a room temperature of 20.degree. C. beforehand. Subsequently, the polyethylene film 36 is put lightly over a stainless plate 35 with the width being overlapped and the adhesive 37 being in contact with the stainless plate 35, and a 2 kg-roller is applied one way. Then, it is left for 30 minutes at a room temperature of 20.degree. C.

[0205] The test sheet obtained as described is used, and the test condition is provided to be 70 mm chuck interval (grip interval) and 100 mm/min testing speed. In the separation force test of the adhesive, it is separated in the pulling direction B in FIG. 20 and, in the shearing force test of the adhesive, it is pulled in the pulling direction C in FIG. 21.

[0206] In the case where the forces are measured by the measurement method described above, considering the burden imposed on the skin of the wearer, it is preferable that the measurement value of the separation force to be 100 to 2000 mN/25 mm and that of the shearing force to be 2900 to 15000 mN/25 mm.

[0207] [Individual Wrapping]

[0208] When individually wrapping the interlabial pad 1 according to the present invention, it is preferable to prepare the pad so that a finger can be inserted to the finger insertion opening 19A or finger insertion opening 19B right after opening the wrapping container. For example, the pad may be wrapped anisotropic to the wrapping container so that the opening direction and the fingertip insertion direction become the same, or the mini sheet piece 14 for finger insertion can be positioned to be near the opening section of the wrapping container.

[0209] It is also preferable to wrap the interlabial pad 1 by folding it in such manner that the finger insertion opening 19A and the finger insertion opening 19B are naturally

opened when opening the wrapping container. Thereby, the wearer can easily recognize the position of finger insertion. As a result, the interlabial pad 1 can be fitted more quickly and easily.

[0210] When folding the interlabial pad 1, for example, as shown in FIG. 22A, after tearing the opening section 41, the wearer with shallower labia depth can easily insert the finger by folding it with the finger insertion opening 19A being the top face and, as shown in FIG. 22B, the wearer with the deeper labia depth can easily insert the finger by folding it with the finger insertion opening 19B being the top face.

[0211] Furthermore, by specifying the breaking direction of the opening section in accordance with the labia depth through providing a character or the like in the wrapping container 40, it can be also made easier for the wearer to insert the finger to the finger insertion opening suitable for her own labia depth. For example, the interlabial pad 1 is wrapped in the wrapping container 40 with the finger insertion opening 19A positioned near the opening section where a character meaning "shallow" is put, and the finger insertion opening 19B positioned near the opening section where a character meaning "deep" is put. Thereby, the wearer with the shallow labia depth can insert the finger easily from the finger insertion 19A by opening the wrapping container 40 from the opening section where a character meaning "shallow" is put as shown in FIG. 23A. Then, the wearer with the deep labia depth can insert the finger easily from the finger insertion 19B by opening the wrapping container from the opening section where a character meaning "deep" is put as shown in FIG. 23B.

[0212] [Other Applicable Embodiment of the Interlabial Pad]

[0213] The interlabial pad 1 according to the embodiment, as shown in FIG. 24, can be used together with an ordinal sanitary napkin 30. As for the wearing method, the interlabial pad 1 is fitted in between the labia and the sanitary napkin 30 is fitted to the underwear. By using it together with a sanitary napkin as described, the interlabial pad 1 of the present invention can be effectively used even on a occasion expecting a large

quantity of blood.

[0214] Industrial Applicability

[0215] According to the present invention as described, a finger can be inserted to a finger insertion opening provided in an interlabial pad having a long convex area on the body side face. Thereby, the interlabial pad can be fixed and held by the fingertip so that the interlabial pad can be fitted in the appropriate position even in between labia where it is hard to be viewed.

[0216] Also, the above-described finger insertion opening is provided in two areas so that the wearer can select either one according to her own labia depth. In addition, the above-described long convex area are flexibly deformed in accordance with the labia depth of the wearer thereby enabling a close wearing of the interlabial pad in between the labia regardless of the labia depth of the wearer. As a result, leak of blood can be drastically decreased.

Abstract

Disclosed is an interlabial pad which can be worn by closely fitted between the labia with high adhesion to the inner thigh of a user, and can be used irrespective to the depth of the labia of the user having a configuration by which a sure and sanitary wearing can be achieved. A sheet body including an absorbent body is provided to have a dual structure of a main sheet body (2) and a sub-sheet body (6). A long convex area (3) formed by bending the main sheet body (2) is provided on the body side surface of the main sheet body (2) so as to be inserted in between the labia. Furthermore, the interlabial pad is formed to be in a state capable of double changeover by providing two finger insertion openings for holding the interlabial pad on a fingertip when wearing the interlabial pad (1). A first finger insertion opening (19A) is formed between the main sheet body (2) and the sub-sheet body (6) and a second finger insertion opening (19B) is formed between the sub-sheet body (6) and a mini sheet piece (14).